THE STUPENDOUS TANK OF THE RED CROSS AUXILIARIES.

How They Came to the Resens When the Emergency Arose, and Raised the Money to Carry On Hospital and Relief Work Here and in Cubn-A Network of Societles Under a Single Hend) That Is Furnishing Ice. Ambulances, Medicines, and Other Necessaries for the Heroes at the Pront-List of the Auxillaries-The Scope and Thoroughness of Their Labors.

Since the beginning of the war there has grown up in this country an organization of many parts, all working with mechanical proelsion toward one end-the relief of the sick and wounded of our army and of the starving and homoless Cuban refugees. This organisa-tion has acted as a supply to the Red Cross Society, of which it is practically a part, and under whose name it works. Women make up its working force, and up to this week sixty separate circles throughout the country have pledged themselves to the cause, Some idea of the efficiency of this organization may be gained from the statement that it has collected almost the entire sum at the disposal of the Red

The women's nuxiliaries to the Red Cross grew up in this way. The National Bed Cross Society, with Miss Clara Barton at its head, which is too old and well known an organization to need any recapitulation here, is reprecented in New York by an Executive Committee, of which Stephen E. Barton is Chairman and ex-Mayor Schieren Treasurer. With the progress of the war came an immense increase in the demands upon the society, and to relieve this, committee of the burden of detail work the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, with Bishop Potter as Chairman, was formed. Here the women of New York stepped in with a request that they receive an opportunity to give practical proof of their patriotism while their brothers and husbands were at the front. One group of them offered to supply ambulances, another to furnish medical appliances, and so fast did the offers pour in that the Relief Committee was enty too wind to avail itself of the aid of such auxiliaries, and the Women's Committee on Auxiliaries was formed with the following officers: Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, 674 Madison avenue, Chairman; Mrs. Paul Dana, 1A Fifth avenue, Secretary; Miss Martha L. Draper, 19 Bast Forty-seventh street. Treasurer: this committee to act as a sort of supervising and sentral poard of all the auxiliaries.

No sooner did the work that was on foot be come known through the newspapers than communications began to pour in by mail, telegraph, and personal representation from all over the country wherever there were women eager to do their part in the war, and the burden of all the inquiries was: "What can we do

assigned to a score of local auxiliaries that sprang up into strength and vigor in a single night, but there was no limit to what might be done, and replies were quickly sent to every inquirer. To one city a request for blankets was sent; to another a desire for nightgowns was expressed; suburban towns were requisitioned for bandages or linen or clothing or medicines, or any one or two or half a dozen of the hundreds of articles needful in a war hospital. And the responses came thick and fast, As soon as a circle was organized it sent word to the central committee and got a name, usually of its own choosing, and an intimation of what was extook up the work within their own member ship. The Jewish women formed a most effective auxiliary, which lost no time in responding to the demands upon it to an extent that outstripped the most sanguine hopes of the com Circles were formed in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and worked under their chapter names. So fast did the movement grow in this city and its subures that it seemed as if every woman who had heard of the society must have rushed at once to take her share in the work.

Nor did this mean merely the collecting of money. Clothing was made, flags for the Red Cross buildings at the front were put together, jeilles and delicacies for the sick were put up. and, in short, the average New York woman spent such a hard-working June and July as har memory parallels not for those vacation months. Each separate auxiliary elected its own officers, who promised what they thought the circle could give, and who were called upon In the course of time to fulfill those promises by sending the materials to the headquarters centring point for the Red Cross supplies from all parts of the country except the far

No busier place than the headquarters as it is at present can be found in this city. Big packing boxes filled with materials of various sorts are constantly coming in from the auxiliaries and must immediately be examined, arranged, and prepared to be sent to any place whence a requisition from one of the Red Cross agent for that particular line of articles shall be reselved. Accounts must be kept of all these things, requisitions must be checked off as they are filled, and the thousand and one intricacle ried basis must be attended to, while a constant stream of representatives from the auxiliaries pours in to ask for further instructions or report what has been done. And in spite of all this the business runs for the most part very smoothly, now that it is well started.

The government of the auxiliaries rests at present entirely with themselves, as they are not yet formally admitted into the Red Cross Society. Each elects its own officers and holds its meetings at its own pleasure and each is free to act as seems best to itself. It is signifieant that in most cases the newly formed cireles have not selected any particular form of work but have sent to the central committee to know, in what line they can be of the most use, and this has vastly facilitated the progress of the work, as the committee, of course, knows exactly in what respects the demand exceeds the supply, and just where the need is greatest. If, on the contrary, each circle expressed a desire to select some particular line of usefulness of its own choosing, the committee might well find itself with an embarrassment of riches in certain lines and an absolute dearth in others, as, for instance, thousands of sheets might be forth. coming, but no cots to put them on. As it is, however, matters are so arranged that severs circles are requisitioned for material of which there is a need in great quantities, such as towels and nightgowns, while one auxiliary will have a monopoly of some one line, as the Tobacco Auxiliary, which undertakes to spend eartain amount monthly for pipes and to bacco for the wounded soldiers. Several auxilfarles after fulfilling their promises of contributions have sent word that there is a sum of money in the treasury which will be held for the disposal of the central committee in whatever way that body deems best. Some of these have requested that the sum be spent on one particular thing, which they either designate themselves or leave to the central committee, and in such cases the article bought is large tent, for instance) will be named for the auxiltary giving it

The growth of the separate circles is well lliustrated by the career of the Ice Auxiliary, one of the last conducted and most efficient auxilfarles that the fielief Committee has. It was started early in the women's movement by four young women, Miss Julia L. Delafield, the Chairman, Miss Helen De Peyster, Miss Catherine Leverich and Miss Mary Leverich. It was auggested to them that ice would be one of the most needed articles in the soldiers' hospitals and they learned that they could get an ice plant for \$3,000, a bit of erudition which they were subsequently compelled to unlearn, as the cost is much in rethen that. This plant was to go on the proposed Hed Cross boat, but the propert of that particular is at was dropped and the plant a ked a destination. A good

start had been made toward it, too, by the charge of a \$5 membership fee to the auxiliary, o which all the girls' triends readily responded

When Jeykil Island was proposed for a hospital site the Ice Auxiliary decided that there was the place for their plant, but Jeykil Island was given up, and again they were left without a definite objective point for their endeavors. Nothing discouraged, they determined to manufacture ice for the soldiers in the camps, but on investigation found that it would be cheaper and better to buy the ice from dealers. Those four young women thereupon went at the Government of the United States, which politely concented what must have been a considerable shock of amazement, and agreed, with thanks, to undertake what ice trasportation was necessary at its own expense. In this way they upplied and are still supplying the hospitals at Jacksonville, Chickamauga and Miami, Not only this, but at Jacksonville, where the drinking water is tepid on account of the shallow s of the sources of supply, the auxiliary has built special tanks for the use of the well soldiers, and these tanks are kept cold by the use of a ton of ice per day in addition to the ton and to the bosnital

This was all being paid for right along by the receipts of the circle, which were augmented auddenly by a check for \$6,000 from Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of Cooperstown. Out of this a large supply of ice was sent to Miss Barton at iantiago, President Morse of the Consolidated Ice Company paying half the expense of transportation. And there was still money left in the treasury, so it was decided to give the navy ts turn and 1,000 tons of lee was sent to the blockading squadron off the north coast of Cuba, together with \$200 worth of carrots, peets, lemons, chocolate, and some books. Dr. R. L. Lamar sailed with this cargo, representing the society.

Meantime the membership of the auxiliary was growing, contributions kept coming in rom the sub-auxillaries which had been started in two of the summer resorts in this vicinity, and Miss Schenck's endless chain of letters was making the Postmaster of Babylon bald and couring its stream of dimes into the ice fund. One of the founders naively admits that if at the first they had known the real cost of an ice plant they would not have attempted so large a contract. Now, having done all that they hav done, they find themselves able to promise to the Red Cross ship Missouri, is expected to sail in October, an ice plant which shall cost \$5,500. In all, this auxiliary has received more than \$19,000 and its members have the satisfaction of knowing that nearly all their capital is drawng good interest in actual daily service done for the men at the front. This auxiliary is, of course, an exceptionally successful one, chiefly owing to the fact that its founders have given up every other consideration to devote them selves to this work, but it is true of a majority of the circles that results have been in of anticipation. An auxiliary which has been nighly successful by the organization of subauxiliaries is the First Pennsylvania, which has and which a short time ago sent a splendid asfortment of necessaries to headquarters.

The following list shows the achievements of the various auxiliaries, but it is not by any means complete. So rapidly have consignments been coming in to headquarters during the last few days that the general records kept up, and many contributions which have been received are therefore unavoidably omitted. In the case of the recent acquisitions to number of auxiliaries, returns have not been received, because there has not been sufficient time since the newcomers have been notified what they are expected to supply, for them to do the work of organization, collection of funds and preparation of material. Returns are coming, however, from day to day, and Miss Hoffman, who keeps the general record, wishes it understood that all contributions are duly set down for record and that at the earliest possible opportunity the record will be brought up to date At present the entire force at headquarters is busy at the important work of getting the sup plies on hand to the places where they will do the most good. This is the list:

the most good. This is the list:

Auxiliary No. 1—Mrs. W. S. Cowles, President, 1969 Madison avenue, New York city.

First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society. This auxiliary handles its own funds and does not remit to the central organization. It has provided Hambulances and 40 mules for motive power, 150 hammocks and many surgical and medical supplies, and will put 100 electric fans and a carbonating plant on the hospital ship Missouri, and furnish it with a steam launch. The number of ambulances will be increased to 15.

Auxiliary No. 2—Women's Conference of the Society of Ethical Culture, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Hotel Bavoy, New York city, President.

Delivered—220 mightshirts, 769 sheets, 563 pillow cases, 467 wash rags, 1,075 handkerchiefs, 85 pairs of palamas, 132 towie, 500 abdominal bands.

Fromised—500 mightshirts, 500 mightgowns, 500 pillow cases, 1,000 sheets, 500 fanuel bands.

Auxiliary No. 3—Traiped nurses maintenance.

Auxiliary No. 3—Traiped nurses maintenance, Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison avenue, New York city, President raised a fund of \$2,205, and promised the maintenance of 100 traiped nurses at \$25 each per month. It has also a fund for nurses' supplies, and has delivered a number of tooth brushes, bands, bottles of salve, &c.

salve, &c. Auxiliary No. 4—Yonkers Auxiliary, Mrs. Wil-lam Sharman, Yonkers, N. Y., President

läm Sharman, Yonkers, N. Y., President.

Delivared—250 draw sheets, 398 pillow cases, 598 towels, 600 wash rags, 50 sallors' bags, 71 pairs of pajamas, 214 sheets, 117 comfort bags, 327 handkerchiefs, 19 child's silles.

Premised—250 draw sheets, 100 pillow cases, 100 towels, 300 wash rags.

Auxiliary No. 5—Metcalf Bliss Hospital Cot Equipment, Mrs. William Metcalf Bliss, Central National Bank, New York city, President. Has \$3,96) in the freasury: has shipped 300 equipped and 200 unequipped cots, and will send 200 more equipped cots on the Missouri. All requisitions should be made direct to Mrs. Bliss.

Bilas.

Auxillary No. 6-Columbia University, Mr. Seth Low. 30 East Sixty-fourth street, New York eity, President. Medical and surgical supplies are the specialty of this auxiliary, and \$7.510 has been subscribed for this purpose. Auxiliary No. 7-New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, 180 Lenox avenue, New York city, President.

Delivered—\$700 for tents, \$150 for hammocks, 6 cases of books, 1 tent and poles.

Promised—\$524.50 for tents, \$118.25 for hammocks. Auxiliary No. 8—Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Bensonhurst, L. I., President,

robleveed-2,000 sheets, 1,600 pillow cases, 226 pubber sheets, 300 single blankets, 2,300 towels, 36 draw sheets, 500 suits of pajamas, 1,500 abdominal bands. oangs.

Promised—3,000 sheets, 1,600 mosquito nets, pillow cases, blankets, towels, draw sheets.

Auxiliary No. 9-Hartford, Conn., Mrs. F. W. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn., President. Delivered—550 pairs of pajamas, \$470. Promised—More pajamas. Auxiliary No. 10—lee Plant Auxiliary, Miss Julia L. Delaffeld, 475 Fifth avenue, New York

Julia L. Delafield, 475 fifth avenue, New York city, President.

Delivered—9,000 tons ice to Miss Barton at San-tiago, 1,000 tons ice to blockading squafron, \$200 worth of vegetables, chocolate, and books to block-ading squadron; ice for hespitals at Chickamarca, Jacksonville, and Misant ice for soldiers drinking ater at Jackson ville.

Promised—\$5,500 ice plant for Missouri. Auxiliary No. 11—Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. I Jenninga, 43 West street, South Norwalk, Conn., President.

Delivered—200 nightshirts, 24 handkerchiefs, 1 box of bandages. Promised—150 nightshirts, 800 cheesecloth squares, 800 flags. Auxiliary No. 12-Schliers' Field Hospital, Miss E. C. Herbert, 152 West Seventy-third street, New York city, President.

Delivered-\$450 for field huspital tent. Promised-Handkerchiefs, bands, &c. Auxiliary No. 13—Mohegan Chapter, Daugh-ters of the American Revolution, Mrs. A. Van B. Wells, Snow Hill, Sing Sing, N. Y., President.

Delivered-1,275 towels, 2,893 towels. Promised-4,000 towels. Auxiliary No. 14-Morristown, N. J.; 3 ouisa E. Keasley, Morristown, N. J., Pr.

dent.
Delivered—116 night shirts, itsi wash cloths, 75
handkerchiefs, 16 handkerchiefs, 16 pajamas, 4
sheets, 42 plilow cases, 35 towels, 5 pairs slippers,
108 suspical shirts, 16 abdominal bands, 1 ells shirt,
2 pairs duck trousers, 8 pairs slippers, 62 belies
fruit juice, debtites class Juice, 142 cans of iells,
46 bores talcum powder.
Promised—206 night shirts, 206 handkerchiefs,
106 fannel bands, 69 pajamas, \$100.

Auxiliary No. 15—drasen Twigs, Finshing; Auxiliary No. 15-Oreen Twigs, Flushing; Miss Helen W. Colgate, 120 Browne avenue, Flushing, L. I., President Deliver-d-2# surgeon's aprons, 120 pairs of pa-jamas, \$200 for rubber sheeting. Promised-25 surgeon's aprons, pajamas, funds. Auxiliary No. 16-Litchfield, Conn.; Mrs. Goorge M. Woodruff, Litchfield, Conn., Presi-dent.

Delivered—310 night shirts, 400 handkerchiefs, 471 wash cloths, \$200 for some one object to be se-lected. mised—150 night shirts, 400 handkerchiefs, 200 cioths, funds.

President.

Delivered—352 manils abdominal bandages, 1,210 fanuel bandages, 210 hospital shirts, 246 night editrs, 252 pairs pajamas, 850 pain fans, 98 sheeks, 62 pillow cases, 2 dogen linen handkerchiefs, 2 dozen like handkerchiefs, 8 dozen cotton towels, 7 dozen linen towels, 2 dozen wash cloths, 57 sheets, a dozen linen towels, 2 dozen wash cloths, 57 sheets, a dozen coks, 57 dozen towels, 12 pillow cases, 8 sheets, 22 handkerchiefs, 24 dozen cowels, 12 dozen coxes, 15 dozen handkerchiefs, 60 pards cheesceloth, 169 dozen handkerchiefs, 60 pards cheesceloth, 169 dozen gaune shiris and drawers.

Auxiliary No. 18 - Missellaneous; Miss Heler Dominick, Monmouth Beach, N. J., President. Delivered-\$110 for hardware, 374 wash cloths. Promised-\$110 for hardware, 500 wash reses.

Auxiliary No. 19—Leundry plant; Miss Alice B. Babcock, 58 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, President. Delivered-\$1,500 for plant to be put on Missouri Auxiliary No. 20-Northern Westchester; Mrs. lenry Marquand, Mount Risco, N. V., Presi-

Delivered—102 nurses caps, 4 cases jelly, 1 dozen wine, 35 abdominal bands. Promised—100 nurses caps, bands, delicacies, pa-amas, night shirts. Auxiliary No. 21—Hasieton, Pa.; Mrs. W. C. Gailey, Hazleton, Pa., President.

Delivered—\$80 for delicacies, 1 case clothing. Promised—Delicacies. Auxiliary No. 22-Land and Sea; Mrs. Frank K. Hunter, Pelham Manor, N. Y., President. Delivered—23 figgs. 1,274 towels, 30 wash cloths, 70 night shirts, pajemas, 1,162 cheesseloth squares, 27 sheets, 49 pillow cases, 622 sanitary squares, 100 cases of groocries, 5 cases of boots, rolled bandages, 81,000 for any desired purpose. Fromised—50 Red Cross Rays, 8400 for tents, 500 bands, 250 pairs pajamas.

Auxiliary No. 23—Staten Island: Mrs. George Beers, Henderson avenue, New Brighton, Presi-

Auxiliary No. 24-Princeton; Mrs. Junius Morgan, President. Delivered—\$500 for sets, 1 pair cruiches, 1 miscellanies, supplies and general clothing. Promised—Cots, bands, hospital supplies.

Auxiliary No. 25—Hackensack; Mrs. James Bomeyn, Union street, Hackensack, N. J., Presi-ient. Delivered—37 pajamps, 157 towels, 66 abdominal bands, 75 surgical sheets.

Fromised—Fajamas, towels, abdominal bands, night shirts.

Auxiliary No. 23—Sewickley; Mrs. Edward P. Coffin, Sewickley, Pa., Socretary.
Delivered—74 bandages, 100 absorbent gauss ponges. Promised—100 hospital shirts, surgical bandages Auxiliary No. 27—Farmers; Miss F. E. Coffin, lennerstown, Somerset county. Pa., President.

Promised-Food supplies. Auxiliary No. 28-Fort Stanwix; Mrs. Louise M. Duffy, Rome, N. Y., President. Delivered—\$200 for ics plant, Promised—Pojamas.

Auxiliary No. 29—Fairfield; Mrs. Henry Blover, box 36, Fairfield, Conu., President. Delivered-\$50, blackberry brandy. Promised-Clothing, funds. Auxiliary No. 30—Norwich, Kan.; Mrs. Sarah

Delivered-12 bands. Auxiliary No. 31—Beaver county: Mrs. Mary C. Kennedy, box 507 New Brighton, Pa., Presi-

Auxillary No. 32—Grace Parish Laundry : Mrs. Butler Duncan, President. Delivered—\$30. Promised—\$30 per month.

Auxiliary No. 33-Athens; Mrs. L. M. Park, Athons, Pa., President. No returns. Auxiliary No. 34—Canandaigua; Mrs. C. C. Wilcox, Canandaigua, N. Y., President. Promised—Clothing and \$300.

Auxiliary No. 35—Eau Claire: Mrs. Francis P. Ide, Eau Claire, Wis., President. Promised—Night shirts.

Auxiliary No. 30—Mount Vernon: Mrs. William Wilson, 65 South Second avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., President.

Promised-Funds and garments Auxiliary No. 37 - Elmhurst; Mrs. A. C. Green, Elmhurst, N. Y., President. Promised-Night shirts and pajames

Auxiliary No. 38—Dublin; Mrs. Lewis B. Mon-oe, Dublin, President. Promised-Night shirts and towels. Auxiliary No. 39—Larkinsville; Miss Anna L Morris, Larkinsville, Ala., President. Promised—Sheets and pillows cases to be sent to Rey West.

Auxiliary No. 40—Cleveland; Mrs. Andrew Squire, 933 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O., President. Delivered-Eight blankets, 41s dozen pillow cases, 18 sheets, 12 noglige shirts, 48 singlest shirts, 24 night shirts, 24 towels 89 rolls of flanket. Auxiliary No. 41-New Canaan; Mrs. Willard Parker, New Canaan, Conn., President.

Auxiliary No. 42—Flatbush; Mrs. Cornelius , Wells, 900 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, Pres-

Auxiliary No. 43—Colorado Springa; Mrs. E. Cohn, Colorado Springa, Col., Secretary. No returns. Auxiliary No. 44—North Shore; Mrs. John G. Lynch, Glen Cove, L. I., President.

Promised-Pajamas and shirts. Auxiliary No. 45-Glen Cove; Mrs. Zabriskie Glen Cove, L. I., President.

Auxiliary No. 46-Far Rockaway; Mrs. Alex-ander Stevens. Far Rockaway, L. I., President. Auxiliary No. 47-Pirst Rhode Island; Mrs. Charles Mason, Watch Hill, R. L. President.

Delivered-Four electric fams, Auxiliary No. 48-Nassau County; Mrs. Valen-tine Mott, Roslyn, L. I., President. No returns.

Auxiliary No. 49-Kinderhook; Mrs. R. V. S. Pruyn, Kinderhook, N. Y., President.

Auxiliary No. 50—Tobacco Auxiliary; Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, Jay College, Buena Vista street, Newport, R. I. Promised—Tohacco, pipes, and \$30 per month. Delivered—\$30 worth of tobacco.

Delivered - \$70 worth of tobacco.

The following recently organized auxiliaries are not yet entered on the organization's books are not yet entered on the organization's books at headquarters: Auxiliary 51. Central Falis, R. I., Mrs. Arthur Rogers, President; Auxiliary 52. thode Islander Auxiliary 53. Westmoreland county, Pa., Miss. L., Brupot, President; Auxiliary 54. Prosident; Auxiliary 54. Prosident; Auxiliary 55. Emporia, Kan., Mrs. S. E. Whitley, President; Auxiliary 56. the Scott Whitley, President; Auxiliary 57. Lenox, Miss. Mrs. J. S. Levandra, President; Auxiliary 57. Lenox, Miss. Mrs. J. S. Levandra, President; Auxiliary 58. Caldwell, N. J., Mrs. F. H. Wing, President; Auxiliary 56. Red Hook, N. J., Mrs. Theodogo Cookingtam, President; Auxiliary 56. Red Hook, N. J., Mrs. Theodogo Cookingtam, President; Auxiliary 60. Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, Mrs. George F. Shrady, President.

Such is the method by which the Red Cross Society collects its funds in the present emergency and supplies its agents at the front, With the furnishing of the material and its safe arrival at headquarters, the work of the Women's Auxiliary Committee is finished. By this committee the contributions are turned over to the Relief Committee, to await calls from the front. Requisitions for these articles are made upon Stophen E. Barton either by Surgeon-General Sternberg, Miss Clara Barton ör Agent Kent at Jacksonville and Miami, Agent Smith at Chickamauga, or Agent Warner at Camp Alger. All funds collected are put into the hands of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer of the Executive Committee. Th led Cross Society acts as agent in the field for the Central Cuban Belief Committee, of which Mr. Barton is Chairman; so the active relief work of the two is combined in Cuba. sides the income from the auxiliaries many private subscriptions have been made to the Women's Committee on Auxiliaries.

At the starting point of this enormous and omplicated machine of charity and mercy are the dozen or so Red Cross societies which have existed for years in this city, Washington, Philadelphia, St. Paul and other cities. It is likely that by the present movement the society will find itself largely aggmented in number when the war is over, as many of the women's auxiliaries have applied for membership in the National Red Cross Society, and auxiliarios have applied for membership in the National Red Cross Society, and these applications have been referred to the Relief Committee, of which Bishop Potter is Chairman and John P. Faure Secretary. It is also probable that this city will be the active centre of the increased organization for all parts of the country except the far West. In May, Prof. and Mrs. Lemon of Oakland, Cal., organized the first Red Cross Society there, and also the California State Red Cross, with headquarters in San Francisco, of which Mrs. L. L. Dunbar is Secretary. Auxiliaries throughout the State have joined them, and others have apprung up in Seattle and Tacoma, Portland, Salem, and other Western cities. As the duty of each suxiliary is two-fold, to contribute funds and material and to spread the organization, it seems likely that by the time the war is ended the society will be spread over the sniire country. At present the Western organizations are devoting themselves solely to our soldiers in the Philippines, and thus the entire field of the war is covered. Little by little at first, swiftly now, the reluctance of the army authorities to accept the sid of the Red Cross is dying out and the flag of the society now dies over Cuban hospitals, its ambulsances are on the way to the front and its nurses and supplies leave on every transport sailing from this port.

Auxiliary No. 17—First Pennsylvania: James SPAIN'S NAVAL BLUNDERS.

WAR CRITICISMS BY BRITISH NAPAL OFFICERS.

-Their One Opportunity Neglected-Praise for American Ships and Men-

Only One Possible Ending to the War.

St. Joun's, Newfoundland, July 16.—The progreas of the Spanish, American war is being folowed with keen interest by the officers of the British naval squadron in Newfoundland waters. It is, perhitps, not known to most Americans, but the fact is that because of the difficulties between France and England regarding fishing rights on the west coast of this aland both nations maintain a squadron of hree or four ships on the coast during the fishng season, This year the British ships are the Cordelia (flagship), Pelican, Partridge and Col-umbine, and for the past five weeks the Cordelia has been lying in this harbor. The Commodore of the squadron is the Hon. M. A. Bourke, brother of the Earl of Mayo. He was Captain of the battleship Victoria when she was rammed and sunk by the Camperdown in the Mediterranean five years ago, and he was only saved after standing at his post till his vessel sank beneath him. He and the officers of his present command converse freely on the naval operations of the present war with their friends in the city. The event in the whole struggle which evoked the warmest admiration from them was Hobson's hash with the Merrimae into almost certain death in the mouth of Santiago harbor. They are unstinted in their praise of him. In British naval annals they say there are few doeds reorded nobler than that of Hobson and his little band, and the whole eight would be decorated with the Victoria Cross if the achievement had been performed under the Union The destruction of Cervera's fleet also evoked the most intense interest among these officers. They could scarcely credit the reports that the Americans wiped out his six ships with he loss of only one man, and when the details of the engagement reached here their expresions of amazement were loud and prolonged. After carefully studying the maps and articles lealing with the famous sea fight one of the Cordelia's Lieutenants analyzed the situation "Oervers, whatever his motives in entering

Santiago, committed a futal blunder in coming out again in daylight. He should have done as Dewey did at Manila—perfected his formation under cover of night. Dewey, without pilots or trustworthy charts, took his ships through Corregidor Bay at midnight, and Cervera, free to choose his own time able to make all his own plans in his own port, with scores of Santiago fishermen who would make admirable diots, was almost eriminally careless in not tealing forth during the night, when all the chances of getting through the blockaders would have been in his favor. The American earchlights would have discovered him, no doubt, but the United States gunners could not have made anything like the effective practice they did in the daylight Dervera seems also to have been badly informed of the movements of Samp-son's squadron, if informed at all. The Spanish batteries at Socapa, elevated as they were, should have observed that the New York went off on a reconnoissance that morning, and that by steaming in her direction his fleet would be out of reach almost of the other American hips and have only her to contend with. Cervera had a splendid game to play: he could demoralize the whole American plan of camoaign if he escaped, and lead the United States leet as lively a dance as he did for the four weeks prior to his reaching Santiago; and yet he seems to have neglected the most ordinary recautions and to have plunged blindly out into the midst of his waiting foes, only to be

ilterly worsted within an hour. "Cervera's defeat was due to several causes n the first place, his ships were evidently very oul, and could not make anything like their roper speed. In the next place, there seems to have been no plan of action prepared before-hand by the flect Captains, their whole policy being to cut and run. In the third place the spanish gunnery must have been execrably bad if, at the short range at which the contestants vers engaged, there was so little damage done the American ships, while the others were ridiled like steves; and, in the fourth place, even had other conditions been equalized, the Span-iards have shown, all through this war, that they are no match in fighting or manœuvring hips with the Americans. Why, one can searcely believe that so little damage was done o the Yankee fleet! It seems as if, no matter now wildly they fired, the Spaniards could not avoid hitting their adversaries and sprending over their decks the wreck and ruin so plentifully bestowed on the unfortunate Spanish

Allowing even for newspaper exaggerations. it is undeniable that the American ships were fought in grand style. The development of the bit of strategy by which Cervern was tempted out beyond the range of the shore batteries, on which he relied for help, was grand, and the Spaniard was outgeneralled completely. Of ourse the morale of the crews counted for a good deal. The Americans were finahed with he recollection of Dewey's success, while the Spaniards were dispirited in a corresponding egree. Still they should have made a better fight than they did, for it resulted in a wholesale slaughter of the unfortunate wretches aboard the Spanish ships, whereas they should have given a fairly good account of themselves. The Americans had marvellous good fortune,

and should not overlook the fact. "The lessons of the fight are practically Cervern's ships, being but armored cruisers, could not hope to make head organist battleships opposing them whose more formidable armament and ironprotection rendered them invulnerable almost against the projectiles of their enemies. But if a cruiser cannot fight she should be able to run, and that is the weak point in Cervera's case; he did neither one nor the other. It speaks foreibly against the conlition, equipment and handling of his ships that not one of them got away. It is not likely that in any war between the great powers such a result would occur, and naval strategists are not likely to alter their plans very much nor constructors to change their designs because

of the occurrences of this war. "The fight has, however, proved the wisdom of the British policy of building a larger proportion of battleships than the other naval powers, for they seem to give the best all round results, if not too large and unwistdy The United States, having only two armored ruisers-the New York and Brooklyn-will likely strengthen that arm of the service, but t is almost a certainty that they will devote heir energies to the construction of a first of battleships like the Massachusetts and Indiana. The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers seem to have made no figure in the fight at all; indeed. the torpedo, as an offensive weapon, appears to have been overlooked. The crews of the de-stroyers were probably rattled by the pounding their consorts were getting, and were not brought into action properly. In their case, as in that of the cruisers, it will not be wise to draw conclusions as to the utility of these craft in future sea fights from their performances in the Santiago battle.

In discussing the progress of the war in one of the clubs, a few evenings ago, Commodore Bourke said: "The main cause of the utter overthrow of the Spaniards has been their own adecision and lack of a definite policy. The American papers have, very unwisely, heaped much ridicule upon their Naval Strategy Board, who acted as expert advisers to the non-service Secretary of their Navy Department, and filled a rôle which no fleet commander could hope to do with advantage, in view of the impossibility of his keeping himself informed of the move-ments of his enemies. Some such board was just what the Spaniards needed, which would arrange a definite plan of campaign and provide for its being effectively carried out. But the declaration of war seemed to demoralize their whole naval machinery; they kept back-ing and filling, moved their ships about without any definite purpose, and neg-keep era-lected to avail of the one opportunity plosives.

which presented itself to strike their enemy in a valuerable spot. That would have been to attack the north Atlantic seacoast ettes, Portland, Boston, New York, So., which could have been done by sending Camara's squadron across to these waters at the same time that Corvers was despatched to Cubs. Though the Americans seted with commendabla promptitude in improvising an auxiliary squadron out of merchant steamers, it is open to question as to whether they would have been of much value in resisting Camara's armored ships. The Americans would have been at a further disadvantage by not knowing the point he intended to take, and they could not have massed together very easily enough real warships to prevent his making a dash into one

of these ports and destroying millions of dollars' worth of property.
"If you recall the panic which prevailed in these coast cities at the time Cervera was com-ing across, the sowing of the harbors with mines and the utilizing of scores of tugs to patrol the coast, you can easily imagine what would have been the result had the Span-iards adopted that policy. Here was Schley scouring the Caribbean Sea, the four American liners circling about in midocean, and Sampson in reserve to defend the military base at Tampa, with its thirty transports and immense stores of war munitions. Yet Cervers escaped them all. He crossed the Atlantic without being sighted, and was actually inside the American second patrol line when reported from Martinique by the Harvard's Captain as down west of that port. Then he to Curaçoa without from there to Santiago. He like-dodged the Yankee fleet. A little better judgment, or more accurate information, and he might have made for Havana and destroyed the small gunboats and tugs which then comprised the blockading squadros off that port, for all the effective fighting ships had been withdrawn to craise in quest of him. Had Camara played the same game off the New squadron under Commodore Howell to oppos him, ships would have had to be withdrawn from Cuban waters to strengthen Howell, the equalized, and we might have seen some very different engagements result. Still, nothir can detract from the admirable manner is the need of the occasion, and provided men, which the opening of hostilities imposed upon

The United States have reason to be proud of their naval commanders. In every instance they have proved themselves men of tried courage and strategy. I think that the spectaole of Dewey setting out from Hong Kong to fight the Spanish fleet in the shelter of known batteries and destroying it without the loss of one of his own men is an achievement unequalled in naval history in its lack of injury to the victors. The Santiago fight is another amazing encounter, and if Camara and Watson should meet I look for the extinction of Spain as a naval power. It is a great pity that the American newspapers have been so prone in the past to ridicule their own warships, for it has been proved beyond doubt that in seaworthiness and strength of construction they are the equal of any. The record of the Oregon in steaming from San Francisco, round Cape Horn, to Key, West, 12,000 miles, without starting a rivet, is one of which any nation might feel proud. And the work entailed on these ships in Cuban waters in the past three months has been very severe, but they have come through it very well, none of them being obliged to undergo repairs, while several are now starting across the Atlantic to begin an aggressive campaign against the Spanish coast. The American humorists will need to revise their opinions of the usefulness and stability of their avy in the light of the experiences of the past three months.

"I am surprised that in the land operations

before Santiago there was no attempt to utilize

naval gun brigade, as we always do, when possible, in the British service. The want of artillery seemed to be Shafter's main difficulty, and if the American bluelackets partake of the spirit of the British tars they would be only too delighted to get the chance of a shot at the nemy. However, there seems not to have been any too harmonious relations between the military and naval commanders, which perhaps explains a lot of things. Sampson's refusal enter Santiago harbor because of the land batteries and mines might, at first seem to stamp him as a different order of man from Dewey, who boldly disregarded the one and the other. But it must be remembered that the conditions are in nowise parallel. At Manila Dewey had an open bay to managuvre in, and the batteries of Cavité were but little clevated above the shore. At Santiago, on the other hand, Sampson would have and would be exposed to the downward fire of powerful batteries hundreds of feet above him, to whose destructive fire on his unprotected decks he could make no effective reply. His course, furthermore, in-dientes that the capture of Havana or San Juan de Porto Rico will not be as easy a task as most Americans think, unless the Spanish desire for further fighting has been abated by successive defeats. However, from present appearances, it is unlikely that the conflict will be sustained much longer. For Spain it can have but one ending, while for the United States the war is too costly to be prolonged. The expenditure of over one million dollars a day in carrying it on forms an eloquent argument for an early cessation of hostilities, es-pecially when it is taken into consideration that there is about as much chance of exacting an indemnity from Spain as there is of drawing

blood from a stone.
"I think this war shows that the United States will have to be reckoned with in future as a great naval power, and if the Angle-American alliance bears fruit the English-speaking race will dominate the world, making war impossible in the future. The ships and men of Uncle Sam have made splendld records and the praise accorded them should not be given grudgingly.'

Of the ships of Sampson's command, the ore in which the Cordelin's staff have the greatest interest is the Massachusetts. This splendid ironelad visited St. John's last year to take part in the celebration of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria and the fourth contenary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot. She was then under command of Capt. Fred Rodgers, and during her week's stay here her officers made hosts of friends. She was the largest warship which has ever entered the port, the British cruiser Biako being the next in size, and she was visited by thousands of people. She stood the test of comparison with the various British flagships on this station very well, and the naval officers here have followed her enreer ever since with the interest born of

Pitting Out the Marcellus.

Boston, Mass., July 23.—The Marcellus, the former German steamer Titania, which is being fitted out as a naval collier, was docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon. While the Marcellus will not be ready to sail until Aug. 15, it is said at the navy yard that she will be the most serviceable as a general utility boat of any vessel yet fitted out as a naval auxillary. A condensing machine and ice plant has been matalied, making her serviceable, if needed, for either a water or a supply boat, while the arrangement of her berth deck would make her an admirable troopship or an emergency hospital boat if required,

The Lighting of Boston and Baltimore

Washington. July 23.-Since the order was given to remove the mines and torpedoes from the rivers and harbors of the United States, the lighthouse establishment has resumed lighting the Boston and Baltimore harbors and channels as of old. The mines in Nantucket channel and those around Fort Monroe, it is understood, will not be taken up. But in both these places the lighthouse service has not been disturbed, patrol boats being relied on to keep craft off the fields covered by the ex-

AT FORT MONROE.

Their Courage and Desperation as Por trayed in Their Modest Recitals-How They Helped to Save the Ambushed Bough Biders-Lewis Bowman's Fest Hampton, Va., July 20.—There are a large number of wounded soldiers at Fort Monroe, among them many members of the four Afro-American regiments of the regular army who took part in the battle of Santiago. I have seen and talked with many of these men, and I have been surprised at the fraternal feeling which obtains among them and their wounded white comrades. They lounge together under the trees and recline upon the grass and walk the promenades in the most brotherly way. As far as I could see there was no race feeling be-

them will carry to their graves. This fraternal feeling between the white and black soldiers, who have braved death together, is all the more noticeable because of the unfriendly disposition of the Maryland regiment encamped at the same place, the members of which allow no opportunity to escape them to jibs and jeer Afro-Americans oldiers and civilians, who pass their quarters I had an experience of this sort early this morning when, with a bicycle party of young men and women, school teachers who are taking a summer's course at the Hampton Institute, we rode through the town of Fort Monroe, and past the quarters of this Maryland regiment, when coarse and vulgar remarks were hurled at us by whole squads of men, who knew very well that their insolence could not well be resented. Perhaps when these same men have been baptized in Spanish fire and have been heroically supported by their black comrades in arms they will exhibit a nobler and manlier and more gentlemanly disposition toward their Afro-American fellow-citizens, and especially toward helpless women of cul ture and refinement.

There was a great deal of curiosity among the Afro-American population of Hampton to ses some of their number who had fought the Spanlards in Cuba and hear their side of the story, and upon the earnest solicitation of the Rev. Biehard Spillar the post surgeon allowed four of the men to make a public statement in the large Baptist church of the town. The men belonged to the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The one from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Frank M. Hill, was wounded in the hand, and has as a memento the Mauser rifle builet that struck him. Another, William H. Brown, had been wounded in the arm; the third had been incapacitated for duty by the deadly malaria contracted in the trenches before Santiago. The worst wounded of the four was Lewis Bowman of the Tenth Cavalry, who had two ribs broken by a bursting Spanish shell before San Juan. All four are only of average intelligence, and

of the Tenth Cavairy, who had two ribs broken by a bursting Spanish shell before San Juan. All four are only of average intelligence, and told their stories in a modest, unassuming, but very graphic manner.

Mr. Bowman said, after describing the landing and the trying march to the front:

"The rough riders had gone off in great glee, bantering us and good-naturedly boasting that they were going ahead to lick the Spaniards without any trouble, and advising us to romain where we were until they returned, and they would bring back some Spanish heads as trophies. When we heard firing in the distance, our Captain remarked that some one ahead was doing good wors. The firing beenne so heavy and regular that our officers, without orders, decided to move forward and reconnoitre. When we got where we could see what was going on we found that the rough riders had marched down a sort of cafion between the mountains. The Spaniards had men posted at the entrance, and as soon as the rough riders had were firing upon the rough riders from both the front and the rear, Immediately the Spaniards in the rear received a volley from our men of the Tenth Cavairy without command. The Spaniards were afraid we were going to liank them, and rushed out of ambush, in front of the rough riders, throwing up their hands and shouting:

"Don't shoot; was re Cubane."

The rough riders thus lot them escape, and gave thom a chance to take a better position ahead. During all this time the men were all in tall grass and could not see even each other, and I lear the rough riders in the prar alsot many of their men in the front, mistaking them for Spanish soldiers. By this time the Tenth Cavairy the fough riders would have been exterminated. This is the unanimous opinion, at least, of the men of the Tenth Cavairy, I was in that fight about forty-clight hours, and were without food and with but little water. We had been out of from our pack train, as the Spanish sharpshooters shot our nules as soon as they came anywhere near the lines, and it was impos

those not dead in the trenches, fled back to the city.

At San Juan it was I who had the pleasure to take some of those blockhouses you hear so much about, and it was I who had the privilege of hauling down the Spanish flet and planting the Stars and Stripes in its place. The sides of the blockhouse gave absolutely no place for a foothold or to catch with the hands. One member of the Seventy-first New York placed his old Springfield rifle on the ground, and, by placing my foot on the hammer, I climbed upon it and was pushed up on the stock to the roof of the house. After I had hauled down the Spanish flag, and was about to plant the Stars and Stripes, a bullet came whitzing in my direction. It cut a hole through my hat, burning my head slightly. That's what I call a close shave.

and stripes, a bulest came whiging in my direction. It cut a hole through my hat, burning my head alightly. That's what I call a close shaye.

"In the charge before San Juan my twin brother, who was fighting at my side, was wounded, and I could stop only long enough to drag him off the firing line. I returned to the light, and in a few minutes a shiell burst directly among us, and a portion of it broke two of my ribs.

"Our men didn't care at all about the small shot, but they feered the shiels from the large Spanish gains; and there was oft in a lively struggle among us over the promistorship of a particular tree to which several of us would five at once for refuge. We were greatly warried by the sharpshooters. In going toward the front I noticed at one point that severil of our men and officers were shot, and that no one seemed able to locate the markapan. I escalented that I should not go around that way, so I turned in inother direction. As I well near an old tree I noticed that the diff had been washed from around its roots. Happening to look under it is spled a Spanish shariphooter. It is it was who had been picking off our men, I stipped up behind him and whaked him in the neeth, breaking it. Our men were no longer melested in that locality." Wills of the Ninth Cavalry told of his experience in pleking off a sharpshooter who was hidden in a coconnut tree.

"They had been getting our officers in great shape, he said, and we couldn't for the life of us locate the man or men who were doing it. Finally a builet struck one of my comendes near me, I decided it was about time to look after that sharpshooter; so I kept a sharplackout, and all hi one I saw the part of a head peeping from behind a bunch of escasanute: I drew a bead on it, and instantly a Spaniari tumblod out of that tree. As a memonto of the oceasion I hold in my hand a watch with a from the light of the visited it was about the to look after that sharpshooter; so I kept a sharplackout, and all hi one I face. As a memonto of the oceasion I hold in

among our men.

William H. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry said:

"A foreign officer, standing near our position
when we started out to make that charge, was heard to say: 'Men, for Heaven's sake, don't go up that fall! It will be impossible for hunar beings to take that position! You can't stand



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the fire!' Notwithstanding this, with a terrifig

the fire!' Notwithstanding this, with a terrification we rushed up to the enemy's works, and you know the result. Men who saw him say that when this officer saw us make the charges that when this officer saw us make the charges that when this officer saw us make the charges that when this officer saw us make the charges that when this officer saw us make the charges that the equipment of the Spaniards and Americana, spoke of the difference between Springfield, Erag-Jorgensen and Mauser rifles and incle dentally gave a bit of interesting fact.

We were near the Seventy-first New York." he said. "who were at a great dissavirutage, owing to the fact that they were fighting with the old Springfield rifle—'old smoke guns, we call them. Every time they fired a volley the Spaniards, by the volume of smoke from their guns, could easily locate them. And how the Mauser bullets were flying and doing execution among the members of the Seventy-first! However, we took advantage of this, and under cover of the smoke from these 'old smoke guns,' upon which the Spaniards had concentrated their fire, we were able, without gitracting much attention, to creep almost upon the Spanish works before drawing their fire.

A great many of the Afro-American soldiers are wounded in the feet and in the legs below the knee, which, it has been explained, was due to the fact that the Spanish sharpshooters shet from trees. I talked with one many who was shot three times in the right hand without breaking any bones.

The wounded men wear mostly pajames, as the weather hereabouts in decidedly warm. They look very inferesting and decidedly warm. They look very inferesting and decidedly Ensa Indian as they lounge about the grounds. They all seem cheerful, and every one of them, while proud of his wounds, regrets that he has been thrown out of the fighting by wounds. It is an easy matter to be intensely pround of these crave black men and to rejoice that the republic has a million and a half of them when in trouble to draw upon.

The thought first a

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIASO.

Prevented-Rigid Precautions Taken. WASHINGTON, July 23.-Reports received by the Surgeon-General of the army in regard to vellow fever at Santiago give encouragement to the belief that an epidemic of the disease among the American troops there can be prevented. Gen. Leonard Wood, who is temporarily in command of the garrison in the city, is taking steps to secure sanitary improvements, and it is expected that his efforts will result in a more healthful condition of affairs. Representative Wadsworth of New York, who returned from Santlago on the St. Paul, visited the War Dopartment to-day and reported that from his personal observations in the city and province the authorities are taking the most rigid precautions against the aprend of vellow fever All suspicious cases of sickness are isolated with the same care as if the surgeons in charge were certain from the outset that the patients were suffering from yellow fever.

Surgeon-General Sternberg has asked, through the Adjutant-General's office, that an investigation be made of the charges against the transport Sensea, which recently from Santiago on board. The Surgeon-General has received letters which make it appear that unfavorable conditions prevailed and that the surf was running high when the Sensor was taking on the wounded. This, in his opinion, however, does not furnish an adequate explanation of the reported failure of the authorities to provide sufficient quantities of quinine, morphine, and other medicines, and he has therefore asked for a thorough examination of the condition of affair as reported from New York.

One case of suspected yellow fever has been reported to the Surgeon-General from the suron in charge of the army hospital at Fort Monroe. The report was made in response to an inquiry from Washington. It is probable that the case referred to will be isolated

Yellow Fever Experts for Santiago MIAMI, Fla., July 23.-The army medical force here will contribute two yellow fever experts to the Santiago staff called for by Major-Gen. Sternberg, and to-day Drs. J. R. Tackett, former commissioner to Havana to inquire into the cause of fever around there, and George A. Mo-Henry will leave here to report to Major-Gen. Shafter. They will go by way of Tampa. Dr. McHenry is the man for whom the Mississippi town was named which gained notoriety this year as the only place where reliew fever appeared. Dr. Tackett has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid layer and is bare y convolescent, but hastened to respond to the

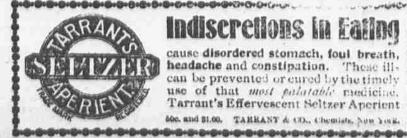
Can't Clear Vessels Loaded with Coal for

Spanish Ports. WASHINGTON, July 23 - Assistant Secretary Spaiding to-day issued a circular to all Col-lectors of Ports authorizing them to clear vessels leaded with coal for any port except those located on Spanish territory, or where they have reason to believe that the cargo is intended for Spanish vessels. In case of doubt, they are to refer the matter to the depart neat

The Prolic Sails for Key West.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 231-The U. S. S. Frolic, formerly the yacat Comanche, Cent. Green, sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Key West and will join the blackading fleet it Cuban waters. One Spanish seaman died at the prison stockade to-night, the first doub since yesterday moroins. The cause of death was a wound from a shell

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